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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicants: Songlin Zhuang, Lingjuan Gu and Yinggang Qiu
Examiner: Tarifur Rashid Chowdhury
Application No: 09/963,939 Art Unit: 2871
Filing Date: 09/26/2001
Title: LIQUID CRYSTAL BASED OPTICAL SWITCH UTILIZING DIFFRACTION
Atty. Docket: BAO TONG-101

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Services as First Class Mail in an envelope addressed to the Commissioner of Patents & Trademarks, U. S. Patent and Trademark Office, P. O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on Dec. 12, 2003

By: Robert K. Tendler
Robert K. Tendler
Reg. No.: 24,581
Attorney for Applicant

RULE 131 DECLARATION

Commissioner of Patents & Trademarks
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
P. O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

I, Lingjuan Gu, declare as follows:

That I am a co-inventor of a Patent Application entitled LIQUID CRYSTAL BASED OPTICAL SWITCH UTILIZING DIFFRACTION, Serial No. 09/963,939 filed September 25, 2001.

That I am an Associate Professor with the University of Shanghai for Science and Technology.

That before November 17, 2000 I, along with my co-inventors, conceived the idea of providing a liquid crystal layer sandwiched between two plates, with the liquid crystal layer

having a photopolymer dispersed throughout the liquid crystal layer as indicated by the upper left-most drawing of Songlin Zhuang's laboratory notebook labeled p.002, the date of this laboratory notebook entry being before November 17, 2000.

That all of the co-inventors were assembled and met before November 17, 2000 to discuss the subject matter of this laboratory notebook and that during the discussions we contributed to the idea outlined above.

That this laboratory notebook shows that with the application of a voltage across the liquid crystal layer, light entering from the left is diffracted off-axis by a controllable amount.

That laboratory notebook page 002 indicates serial use of liquid crystal layers so as to diffract an incoming light beam to one of four different spatial positions, depending on the voltages applied to two serial liquid crystal layers.

That subsequent to conceiving our invention, continuing work occurred to reduce the invention to practice.

That on December 15, 2000 the above laboratory notebook at page 004 indicates further work on the diffraction of an incoming beam.

That on December 20, 2000 at page 005, the above laboratory notebook shows reagents including activator and polymer to optimize the diffraction grating, including a method of making the liquid crystal layer.

That the above is an exact translation of page 005 of the above laboratory notebook, a copy of which is provided herewith.

That on March 28, 2001, the above laboratory notebook described at page 014 certain parameters for certain liquid crystal samples and the results of an experiment, and on May 8, 2001 an experimental procedure for adjusting the light path associated with diffraction switching.

That this page 014 is an exact translation of page 014 of the above laboratory notebook, a copy of which is provided herewith.

That on June 6, 2001 we have a notice accepting a patent by the State Intellectual Property Office of P.R. China (SIPPO) for an invention entitled Method of Realizing an $l \times N$ and $n \times N$ Multi-optical Switch.

That on September 21, 2001, as indicated by page 035 of the above laboratory notebook, an experiment was performed to determine further characteristics of the liquid crystal in terms of light path.

That page 035 is an exact translation of page 035 of the above laboratory notebook, a copy of which is provided herewith.

That on September 26, 2001 I, with my co-inventors, filed the subject Application.

That from the above, the invention of Claim 1 was conceived by us prior to November 17, 2000 and that work on the original project thereafter indicates that the invention was neither suppressed nor concealed nor was the invention abandoned.

That the invention was at least constructively reduced to practice on September 26, 2001 by the filing of the subject Application.

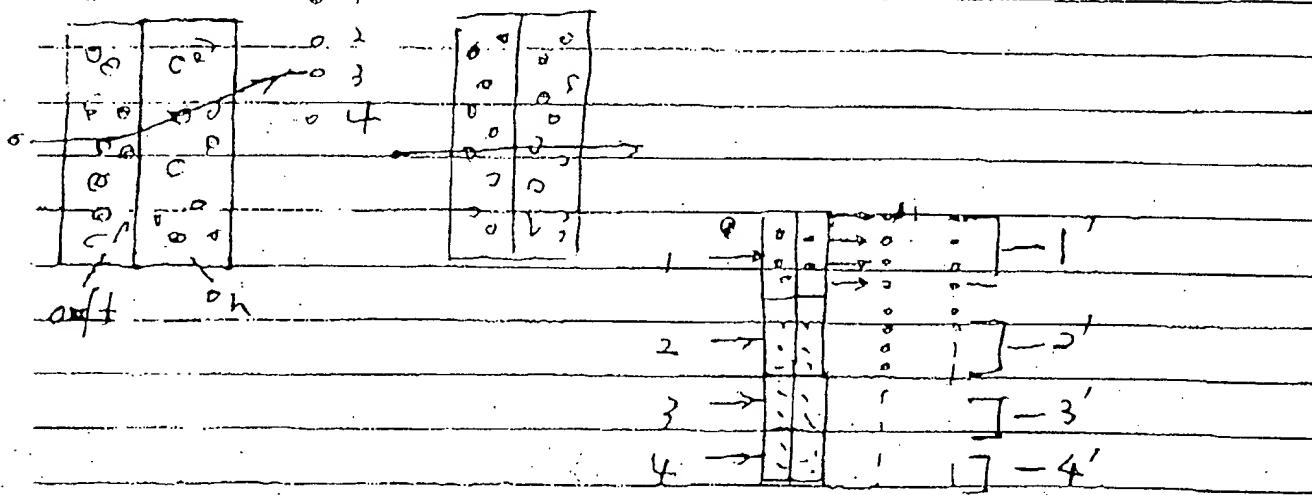
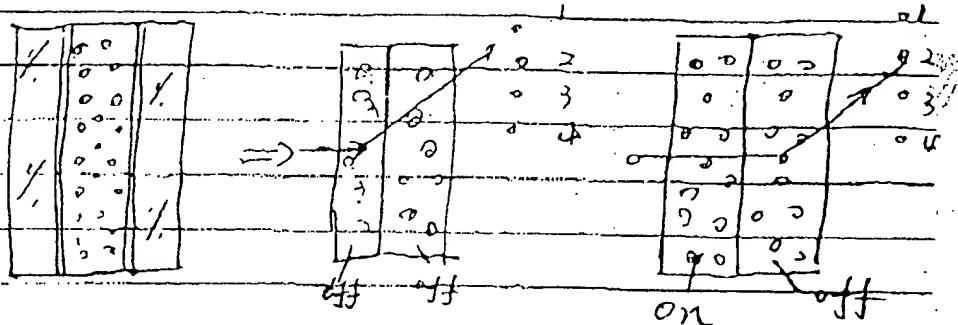
WHEREFORE I along with my co-inventors request that the reference entitled Publication No. US 2002/0097355A1 relating back to Provisional Patent Application No. 60/249,679 be withdrawn.

I further declare that all the statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the Application or any patent issuing thereon.

Lingjuan Gu
Lingjuan Gu

Date: Dec. 5, 2023

(ii)



庄老师提出以上方案，经双方讨论，一致同意方案可行。现

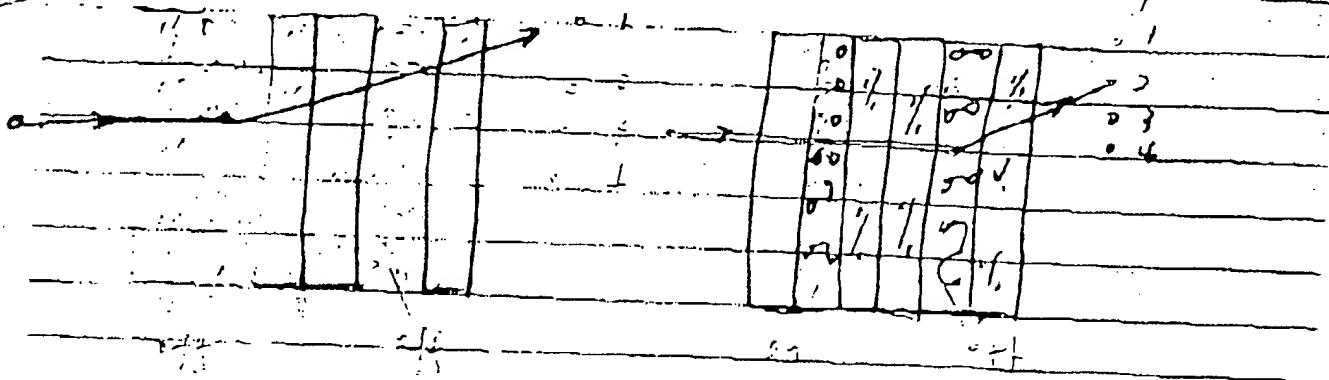
Dr. Zhuang bring the above project, and pass by the discussion... everybody agree with him. Gu.

0042003/12/15 ~~2003/12/15~~ Friday

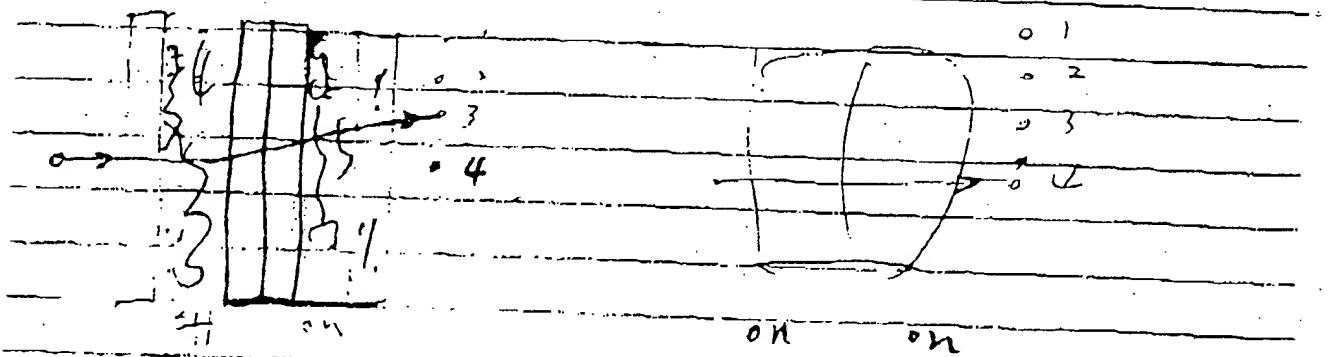
week 5

morning

output



calib-T



Zhuang Guo Zheng

005

2000/12/20

Wed

12:30 ~ 20:00

1 Weigh reagents

a> activator : $0.2553g = 250mg$

b> polymer 1 : 15g

c> polymer: activator = 60:1

adjust the ratio to 100:1 so 7.93g additional polymer needed

c> put into the Liquid Crystal 19.3g

d> the total amount reagents is $19.3 + 57.2 = 70.5g$

2 set up the light path

the equipments are same to the teacher Wu which used to make concave holographic gratings. the He-Ne laser beams are expanded to spherically wave front and direct to the exposure area. By this means the uniform interference fringes would form.

3 pump and print the ITO

heat up the mixture

put the Liquid crystal into the polymer, the thick polymer becomes watery. after pump into a vacuum air pump it will be more watery attach a glue strip onto the exposaler.

4 the time of exposure (PM 6:15 ~ PM 8:00) un-solidification

5 the remain mixture of polymer + liquid crystal + activator becomes thicker
un-solidification

6 2000/12/21 pm 3:00 (before half an hour) the plate does not solidificate under daylight lamp

(Zhang Sihong record 12/21 Am)

005

2000/12/20

星期三 下午 13:30 ~ 20:00 PM

1. 称量试剂:

a) 溶剂充 $0.2553 \text{ g} = 250 \text{ mg}$ b) polymer $\frac{159}{}$ polymer: 溶剂充 $\approx 60 : 1$ 将比例调整至 $100 : 1$ $\Delta P_{1.00} = 7.93 \text{ g}$ c) 加入 溶剂 $19.3 + 8.1$ d) 在烧杯中加料后总质量为 $51.2 + 19.3 = 70.5 \text{ g}$

2. 调整全息光路:

使用吴老师四面全息光栅的实验装置 He-Ne 激光
 经过两块透镜后成为平面波照射在曝光区域 将形成干涉
 图样于胶片上

3. 抽真空与涂敷导电膜

Polymer 很稠 加入溶剂后搅拌后溶解 经过抽真空后会更稀
 用透明胶和双面胶沾于曝光带上

4. 曝光 T PM 6:15 ~ PM 8:00 未固化

5. 剩余的附液变干 变得更稠 未凝固

6. 至 2000/12/21 上午 3:00 (以前半叶) 曝光片在日光灯下固化

(郑健江 记于 12/21. / 上午)

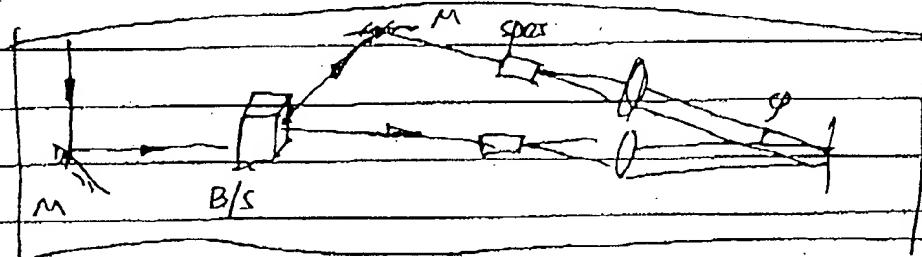
814

	P ₁ B ₃ 2% sample	P ₂ B ₃ 2% sample	P ₃ B ₃ 2% sample
bottle weight	17.547 g	15.142 g	16.615 g
photoinitiator	30 mg	32 mg	30 mg
polymer	P ₁ : 1.5 g	P ₂ : 1.5 g	P ₃ : 1.5 g
Liquid crystal	1.5 g	1.5 g	1.5 g
total weight	20.5 g	18.1 g	19.6 g

RT (15°C)	Laser Power 20 mJ	
P ₁ B ₃	1:50 ~1:05 ~1:15	appear solidification spot @2 J
P ₂ B ₃	1:15 ~1:40	un-solidificate (just a little)
P ₃ B ₃	1:40 ~2:00 ~2:10	appear solidification solidificate but un-uniform

May 8.

adjust the light path



014

3月 28日

星期三

	P ₁ B ₃ 2% 混合	P ₂ B ₃ 2% 混合	P ₃ B ₃ 2% 混合
无盖 称量瓶	17.547 克	15.142 克	16.615 克
光敏剂 photo initiator	加 32 mg	加 32 mg	加 32 mg
TGP	加 P ₁ 1.5 克	加 P ₂ 1.5 g	加 P ₃ 1.5 g
加液晶	各 1.5 克		
最后称重	20.5 克	18.1 克	19.6 克

室温 15°C

激光功率 40mW 不变 6-7mA

P₁B₃ 12:50 ~ 1:05 出现固化斑 (稍明显)

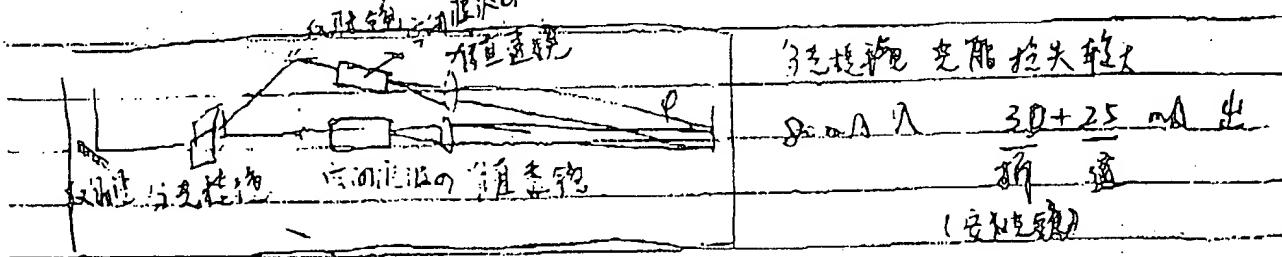
~ 1:15 取下

P₂B₃ 1:15 ~ 1:40 不固化 (只固化一点)P₃B₃ 1:40 ~ 2:00 出现固化斑
~ 2:30 固化 但不均匀

5月 8日

调节全息光路

光路图



使用 1:1 放大 气泡取景器

300 帧/秒 · $\phi_{\text{透镜}} = 8^{\circ}$

035.

9/21

P_3B_2 28% Liquid Crystal
 $T = 100\text{m}\mu$ Laser power 40 mW

$$t = 21 \text{ min} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 12.6 \\ 33.3 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7.1 \\ 37.4 \end{array} \right.$$

$$t = 21.5 \text{ min} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 13.2 \\ 26.8 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6.4 \\ 32.0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$t = 22 \text{ min} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10.8 \\ 21.5 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5.0 \\ 23.0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$t = 22.5 \text{ min} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8.5 \\ 15.7 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5.0 \\ 17.4 \end{array} \right.$$

$$t = 23.5 \text{ min} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7.4 \\ 11.5 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4.4 \\ 12.3 \end{array} \right.$$

Left power 55° right power 490

material
and light path same to the above. Laser power = 25 mW

$$t = 32 \text{ min} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5.4 \\ 24.5 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3.1 \\ 28.3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$t = 34 \text{ min} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3.0 \\ 23.6 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3.1 \\ 20.9 \end{array} \right.$$

$$t = 31 \text{ min} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3.3 \\ 12.5 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2.3 \\ 14.3 \end{array} \right.$$

P_3B_2 28% Liquid Crystal (light path unchanged)

$T = 100\text{m}\mu$ Laser power 28 mW

$$t = 32 \text{ min} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.1 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.1 \\ 3.1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$t = 33 \text{ min} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.1 \\ 2.3 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.1 \\ 2.1 \end{array} \right.$$

035

9月21日:

 P_3B_2 2% 60% 液晶 $T=10\text{nm}$ 激光功率 = 40mW

43.7cm

 $t=21\text{min}$ $\begin{cases} 12.6 \\ 33.3 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 7.1 \\ 37.4 \end{cases}$
 $t=21.5\text{min}$ $\begin{cases} 13.2 \\ 26.8 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 6.4 \\ 32.0 \end{cases}$
 $t=22\text{min}$ $\begin{cases} 10.8 \\ 21.5 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 5.0 \\ 23.0 \end{cases}$
 $t=22.5\text{min}$ $\begin{cases} 8.5 \\ 15.7 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 5.0 \\ 17.4 \end{cases}$
 $t=23\text{min}$ $\begin{cases} 7.4 \\ 11.5 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 4.4 \\ 12.3 \end{cases}$

左边入射光 550 右边入射光 410

材料：光路同上 激光功率 = 25mW

 $t=32\text{min}$ $\begin{cases} 5.4 \\ 24.5 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 3.1 \\ 28.3 \end{cases}$
 $t=34\text{min}$ $\begin{cases} 2.0 \\ 23.6 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 3.1 \\ 20.9 \end{cases}$
 $t=36\text{min}$ $\begin{cases} 3.3 \\ 12.5 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 2.3 \\ 14.3 \end{cases}$
 P_3B_2 2% 50% 液晶 光路不变 $T=10\text{nm}$ 激光功率 = 25mW
 $t=32\text{min}$ $\begin{cases} 0.1 \\ 2.6 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 0.1 \\ 3.1 \end{cases}$
 $t=33\text{min}$ $\begin{cases} 0.1 \\ 2.3 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 0.1 \\ 3.0 \end{cases}$

CORROBORATING STATEMENT

The description of the drawing in lab notebook page 002

The drawing of the device in lab notebook page 002 describe the concept of optical switch based on polymer dispersed liquid crystal (PDLC). The PDLC material is sandwiched by two glass with ITO layer. A holographic grating can be written on the PDLC device by using interference method of two laser beams. When the voltage is applied cross the device the grating will disappear. Then the device becomes glass plat. The grating appears again as soon as the voltage is released. This function of the PDLC device can be utilized to establish a optical switch. The dots on the drawing of the device refer to PDLC material.

Lingjuan Gu

Lingjuan Gu

Senior engineer, Photonics lab

University of Shanghai for Sci. & Tech.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicants: Songlin Zhuang, Lingjuan Gu and Yinggang Qiu Examiner: Tarifur Rashid Chowdhury
Application No: 09/963,939 Art Unit: 2871
Filing Date: 09/26/2001
Title: LIQUID CRYSTAL BASED OPTICAL SWITCH UTILIZING DIFFRACTION
Atty. Docket: BAO TONG-101

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Services as First Class Mail in an envelope addressed to the Commissioner of Patents & Trademarks, U. S. Patent and Trademark Office, P. O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on December 12, 2003.

By: Robert K. Fendler
Robert K. Fendler
Reg. No.: 24,581
Attorney for Applicant

RULE 131 DECLARATION

Commissioner of Patents & Trademarks
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
P. O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

I, Yinggang Qiu, declare as follows:

That I am a co-inventor of a Patent Application entitled LIQUID CRYSTAL BASED OPTICAL SWITCH UTILIZING DIFFRACTION, Serial No. 09/963,939 filed September 25, 2001.

That I am a Professor with the University of Shanghai for Science and Technology.

That before November 17, 2000 I, along with my co-inventors, conceived the idea of providing a liquid crystal layer sandwiched between two plates, with the liquid crystal layer having a photopolymer dispersed throughout the liquid crystal layer as indicated by the upper

That this page 014 is an exact translation of page 014 of the above laboratory notebook, a copy of which is provided herewith.

That on June 6, 2001 we have a notice accepting a patent by the State Intellectual Property Office of P.R. China (SIPPO) for an invention entitled Method of Realizing an $l \times N$ and $n \times N$ Multi-optical Switch.

That on September 21, 2001, as indicated by page 035 of the above laboratory notebook, an experiment was performed to determine further characteristics of the liquid crystal in terms of light path.

That page 035 is an exact translation of page 035 of the above laboratory notebook, a copy of which is provided herewith.

That on September 26, 2001 I, with my co-inventors, filed the subject Application.

That from the above, the invention of Claim 1 was conceived by us prior to November 17, 2000 and that work on the original project thereafter indicates that the invention was neither suppressed nor concealed nor was the invention abandoned.

That the invention was at least constructively reduced to practice on September 26, 2001 by the filing of the subject Application.

WHEREFORE I along with my co-inventors request that the reference entitled Publication No. US 2002/0097355A1 relating back to Provisional Patent Application No. 60/249,679 be withdrawn.

I further declare that all the statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are

left-most drawing of Songlin Zhuang's laboratory notebook labeled p.002, the date of this laboratory notebook entry being before November 17, 2000.

That all of the co-inventors were assembled and met before November 17, 2000 to discuss the subject matter of this laboratory notebook and that during the discussions we contributed to the idea outlined above.

That this laboratory notebook shows that with the application of a voltage across the liquid crystal layer, light entering from the left is diffracted off-axis by a controllable amount.

That laboratory notebook page 002 indicates serial use of liquid crystal layers so as to diffract an incoming light beam to one of four different spatial positions, depending on the voltages applied to two serial liquid crystal layers.

That subsequent to conceiving our invention, continuing work occurred to reduce the invention to practice.

That on December 15, 2000 the above laboratory notebook at page 004 indicates further work on the diffraction of an incoming beam.

That on December 20, 2000 at page 005, the above laboratory notebook shows reagents including activator and polymer to optimize the diffraction grating, including a method of making the liquid crystal layer.

That the above is an exact translation of page 005 of the above laboratory notebook, a copy of which is provided herewith.

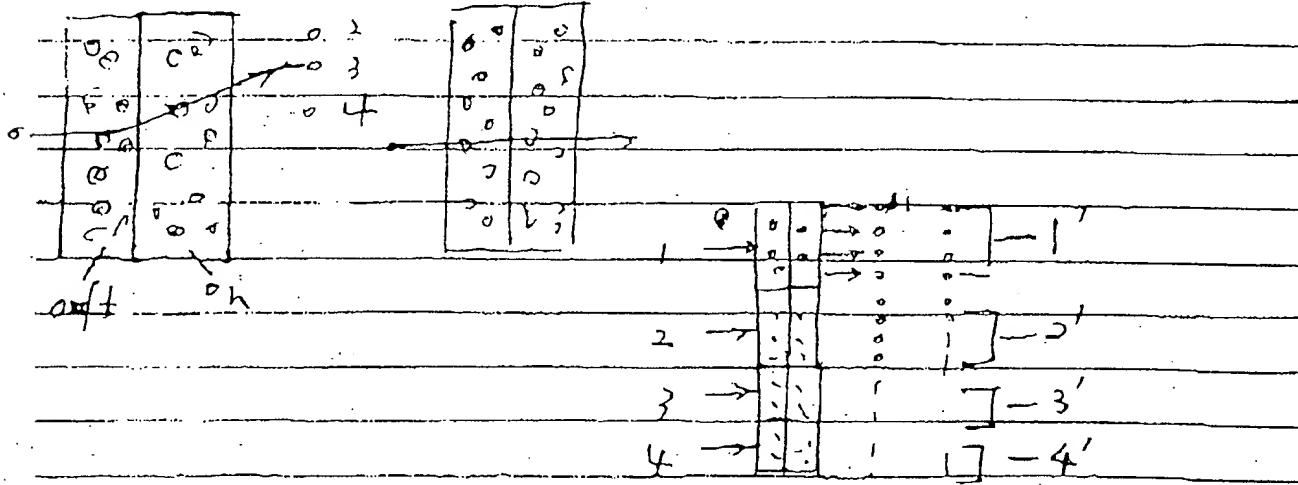
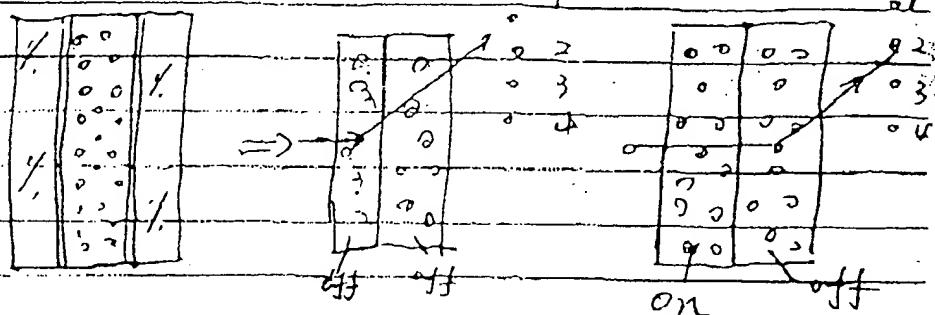
That on March 28, 2001, the above laboratory notebook described at page 014 certain parameters for certain liquid crystal samples and the results of an experiment, and on May 8, 2001 an experimental procedure for adjusting the light path associated with diffraction switching.

punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the Application or any patent issuing thereon.

Yinggang Qiu
Yinggang Qiu

Date: Dec. 5, 2003

002



许老师提出以上方案 经过大表讨论，一致同意方案可行。ok.

7

Dr. Zhuang bring the above project and pass by the discussion. everybody agree with him. Gu.

Plane

4

2

3

4

10

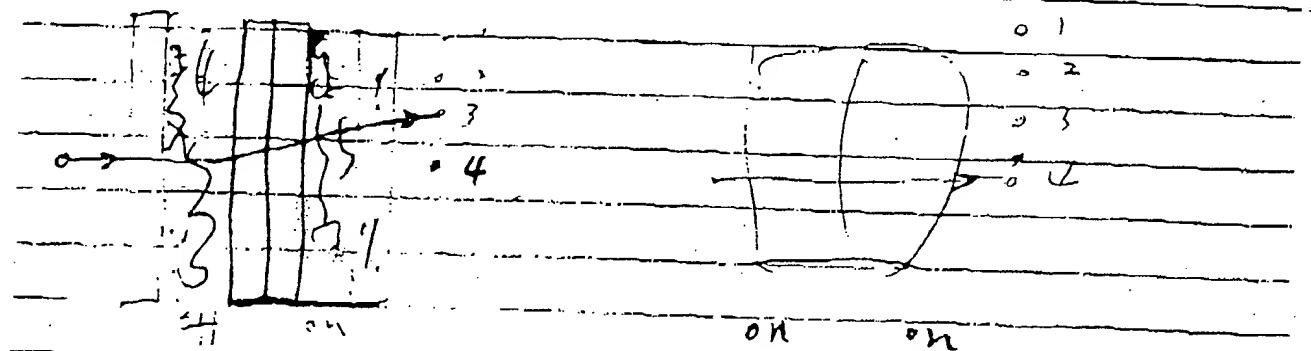
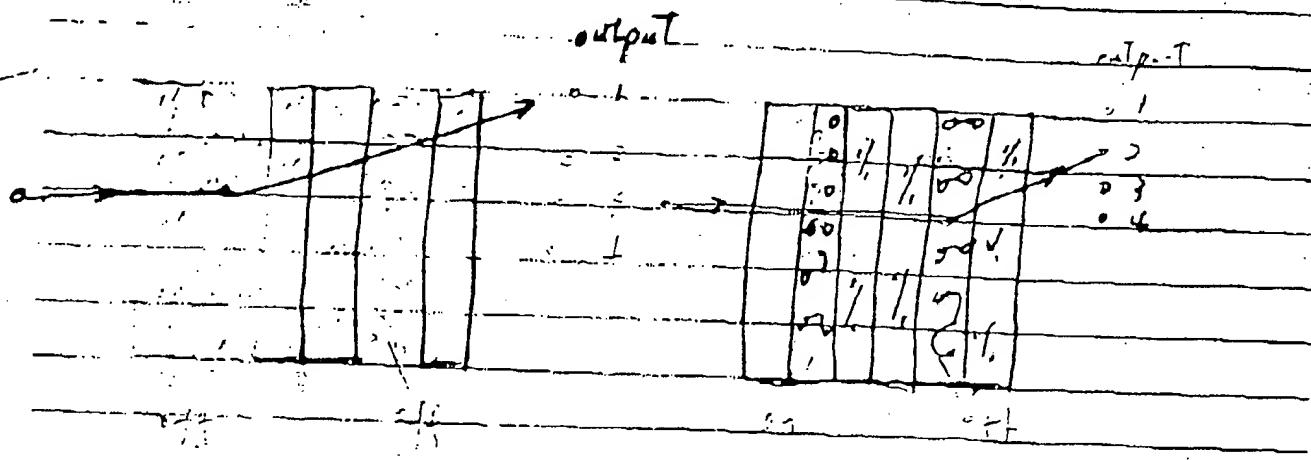
四解

004

2000/12/15 ~~8:57~~ Friday

15:32

connection



Zhuang Gu Zheng

005

2000/12/20

Wed 12:30 ~ 20:00

1 weigh reagents

a > activator : $0.2553g = 250mg$

b > polymer 1 : 15g

∴ polymer: activator = 60:1

adjust the ratio to 100:1 so 2.93g additional polymer needed

c > put into the liquid Crystal 19.3g

d > the total amount reagents is $19.3 + 57.2 = 70.5g$

2 set up the Light bath

the equipments are same to the teacher Wu which used two make concave holographic gratings. the He-Ne laser beams are expanded to spherically wave front and direct to the exposure area. By this means the uniform interference fringes would form.

3 pump and print the ITO

heatup the mixture

put the Liquid Crystal into the polymer, the thick polymer becomes watery, after pump it by a vacuum air pump it will be more watery attach a glass strip onto the exposaler.

4 the time of exposure (PM 6:15 ~ PM 8:00) un-solidification

5 the remain mixture of polymer + liquid crystal + activator becomes thicker
un-solidification

6 2000/12/21 pm 3:00 (before half an hour) the plate does not solidificate under daylight lamp

(Zhong Sihong record 12/21 AM)

005

2000/12/20

星期三 下午 18:30 ~ 20:00 PM

1. 称量试剂:

a) 双丙酮 $0.2553 \text{ g} = 250 \text{ mg}$ b) polymer 15 g $\text{Polymer : 双丙酮} = 60 : 1$ 按比例计算 $100 : 1 \Delta P_{100} = 7.93 \text{ g}$ c) 加入 溶剂 $19.3 + 8.2$ d) 在烧杯中加好后总质量为 $51.2 + 19.3 = 70.5 \text{ g}$

2. 调整全息光路:

用吴老师凹面全息光栅的实验装置 He-Be 微光
 经过两个透镜后成为平面波照射在曝光区域 将干涉不等
 间距干涉条纹

3. 抽真空与涂敷易见膜

Polymer 很稠 加入溶剂后搅拌后装瓶 经过抽真空后会更稀
 用透明胶和双面胶沾于曝光器上

4. 曝光 T PM 6:15 ~ PM 8:00 未固化

5. 剩余的 PVA 液晶树脂 变得更稠，未凝固

6. 至 2000/12/21 下午 3:00 (以前半十时) 曝光片在日光下未固化

(郑健江 记于 12/21 / 上午)

214

March 28

Wed.

	P ₁ B ₃ 2% sample	P ₂ B ₃ 2% sample	P ₃ B ₃ 2% sample
bottle weight	17.567 g	15.142 g	16.615 g
photoinitiator	30 mg	30 mg	30 mg
polymer	P ₁ : 1.5 g	P ₂ : 1.5 g	P ₃ : 1.5 g
Liquid crystal	1.5 g	1.5 g	1.5 g
total weight	20.5 g	18.1 g	19.6 g

RT (15°C)

Laser Power 200 mW

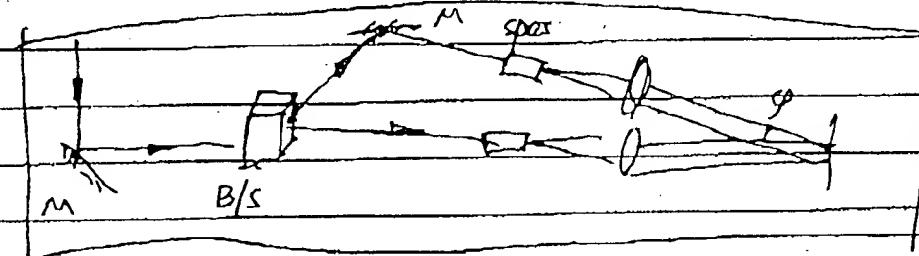
P₁B₃ 1:50 ~1:05 appear solidification spot
 ~1:15 $\eta_2 T$

P₂B₃ 1:15 ~1:40 un-solidificate (just a little)

P₃B₃ 1:60 ~2:00 appear solidification
 ~2:30 solidificate but un-uniform

May 8.

adjust the light path



014

3月28日

星期三

	P ₁ B ₃ 2% 混合	P ₂ B ₃ 2% 混合	P ₃ B ₃ 2% 混合
无盖 称量瓶	17.547 克	15.142 克	16.615
光敏剂 photo initiator	加 32mg	加 32mg	加 33mg
加 P ₁	加 P ₁ 1.5 克	加 P ₂ 1.5g	加 P ₃ 1.5g
加液晶	各 1.5 克		
最后总重	20.5 克	18.1 克	19.6 克

室温 15°C

激光功率 40mA

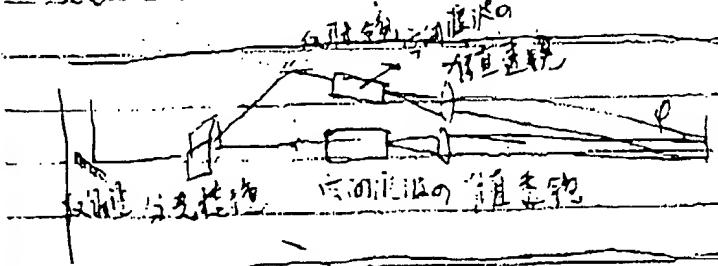
面 6-7mA

P₁B₃ 12:50 ~ 1:05 出现固化斑 (较明显)
~ 1:15 取下P₂B₃ 1:15 ~ 1:40 不固化 (只固化一点)P₃B₃ 1:40 ~ 2:00 出现固化斑
~ 2:30 固化 但不均匀

3月29日

调中全息光路

光路图



连接光路光能损失较大
80mA 入 30+25 mA 出
折通
(安培表)

使用 1:1 放大 气泡放双界线好

$$300 \text{ 纳米} / \text{nm} \cdot \frac{1}{\mu \text{m}} = f^2$$

035

9/21

P_3B_2 27% Liquid Crystal
 $T = 10\text{m}\mu\text{m}$ Laser power 40mW

$$t = 21 \text{ min} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 12.6 \\ 33.3 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7.1 \\ 37.4 \end{array} \right.$$

$$t = 21.5 \text{ min} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 13.2 \\ 26.8 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6.4 \\ 32.0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$t = 22 \text{ min} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10.8 \\ 21.5 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5.0 \\ 23.0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$t = 22.5 \text{ min} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8.5 \\ 15.7 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5.0 \\ 17.4 \end{array} \right.$$

$$t = 23.5 \text{ min} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7.4 \\ 11.5 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4.4 \\ 12.3 \end{array} \right.$$

left power 55° right power 410

~~material~~ and light path same to the above. Laser power = 25 mW

$$t = 32 \text{ min} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5.4 \\ 24.5 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3.1 \\ 28.3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$t = 34 \text{ min} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3.0 \\ 23.6 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3.1 \\ 20.9 \end{array} \right.$$

$$t = 31 \text{ min} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3.3 \\ 12.5 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2.3 \\ 14.3 \end{array} \right.$$

P_3B_2 27.50% Liquid Crystal (light path unchanged)

$T = 10\text{m}\mu\text{m}$ Laser power 28 mW

$$t = 32 \text{ min} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.1 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.1 \\ 3.1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$t = 33 \text{ min} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.1 \\ 2.3 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.1 \\ 2.1 \end{array} \right.$$

035

9月21日:

P₃B₂ 2% 60% 液晶

T=10μm

激光功率=40mw

18.8

43.56

66

43.7cm

t=21min

{ 12.6

{ 33.3

{ 7.1

{ 37.4

t=21.5min

{ 13.2

{ 26.8

{ 6.4

{ 32.0

t=22min

{ 10.8

{ 21.5

{ 5.0

{ 23.0

t=22.5min

{ 8.5

{ 15.7

{ 5.0

{ 12.4

t=23.5min

{ 7.4

{ 11.5

{ 4.4

{ 12.3

左边入射光 530 右边入射光 410

材料·光路同上

激光功率=2.5mw

t=32min

{ 5.4

{ 24.5

{ 3.1

{ 28.3

t=34min

{ 2.0

{ 23.6

{ 3.1

{ 20.9

t=36min

{ 3.3

{ 12.5

{ 2.3

{ 14.3

P₃B₂ 2% 50% 液晶

光路不变

T=10μm

激光功率=2.5mw

t=32min

{ 0.1

{ 2.6

{ 0.1

{ 3.1

t=33min

{ 0.1

{ 2.3

{ 0.1

{ 3.0}

CORROBORATING STATEMENT

The description of the drawing in lab notebook page 002

The drawing of the device in lab notebook page 002 describe the concept of optical switch based on polymer dispersed liquid crystal (PDLC). The PDLC material is sandwiched by two glass with ITO layer. A holographic grating can be written on the PDLC device by using interference method of two laser beams. When the voltage is applied cross the device the grating will disappear. Then the device becomes glass plat. The grating appears again as soon as the voltage is released. This function of the PDLC device can be utilized to establish a optical switch. The dots on the drawing of the device refer to PDLC material.

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